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News Summary

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The football program at the University of Southern California is guilty of "flagrant" violations of rules against giving money to athletes, the National Collegiate Athletic Association has found. Story on Page 3.

Ground Zero Week at Boston College was marked by speeches, films, and a disappointing appearance by Billy Graham. Story on Page 5.

The growth of faculty collective bargaining has slowed at public colleges and has stopped entirely at private institutions. Story on Page 6.

Job offers to college seniors are down this year, but average starting salaries are up, the College Placement Council says. Story on Page 4.

Social Security benefits for college students were scheduled to run out last week, and Capitol Hill observers saw little chance of saving them. Story on Page 11.

The number of workers eligible to receive back pay for alleged job discrimination would be limited under new rules proposed by the Labor Department. Story on Page 11.

The Administration claims to be making headway in its war on government regulation. Story on Page 14.

The Buckley Amendment, which guarantees students access to their college records, has proved effective, most administrators agree. Story on Page 15.

Race relations in the United States and South Africa are the subject of a ground-breaking study in comparative history. Story on Page 19.

British scientists have been found safe on South Georgia Island after its recapture from Argentina by the Royal Marines. Story on Page 17.

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Swing from Private to Public Colleges Noted in Applications for Fall

Recession, uncertainty of student aid, and big tuition hikes blamed for shift

By JACK MAGARRELL

A shift away from increasingly expensive private colleges toward relatively low-cost public institutions is indicated by the most recent reports of applications for admission to next fall's freshman classes.

The Chronicle Survey, using a scientific sample of four-year colleges and universities, found the number of freshman applications received through March 31 was down at private institutions and up at public institutions compared with last year.

The outlook for private institutions is worse than it was last year, when the size of freshman classes declined by 2 per cent, according to the National Institute for Independent Colleges and Universities.

Students who in better economic times might have considered only private campuses appear to be applying in larger numbers to prestigious public universities. Some of those universities have reported increases of 10 per cent or more in the number of freshman applications.

Enrollment in community colleges is expected to increase significantly. Many of the two-year institutions will have more applicants than they can afford to admit, according to the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges.

If such indications are borne out by actual enrollment in the fall, it would mean a further increase in the proportion of college students in the public sector, which already enrolls 78 per cent of the total. Last fall, private enrollment rose 1 per cent, to 2,665,594, while public enrollment rose 2.1 per cent, to 9,656,875.

While public institutions in many states face serious financial problems, making it difficult to accommodate enrollment growth, a further shift of students toward the public side could be even more serious for private colleges and universities, which depend on tuition for a larger share of their income than do the public institutions.

Next fall, double-digit increases in tuition rates will be common on private campuses.

Uncertainty about the availability of stu-

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U.S. Aid Should Go First to Students Likely to Graduate, Bok Suggests

By JANET HOOK

The best way to use limited federal funds for student grants would be to direct them to those who are most likely to graduate from college, according to Derek C. Bok, president of Harvard University.

Although he criticized the student-aid-budget cuts recommended by President Reagan as "highly questionable," Mr. Bok said some of the restrictions proposed by the Administration were justified because of budgetary constraints.

As many college officials and students were still putting pressure on Congress to resist further cutbacks in student-aid programs, Mr. Bok said in his annual report to the Harvard Board of Overseers, "The Administration is on sound ground in seeking to restrict [Pell Grants] to students from low-income families." (Excerpts from Mr. Bok's report appear on Pages 12 and 13.)

$1.3-billion *in* additional money for student loans is caught in a Congressional logjam. Story on Page 11.

With Guaranteed Student Loans, he added, "the Administration is likewise justified in offering subsidized credit only to students who can actually demonstrate that their college costs exceed their means."

But budget cuts as deep as those sought by the Reagan Administration threaten to "lower the quality of many students' education and to weaken colleges and universities to a degree that could do long-term harm to the public interest," said Mr. Bok, who is also chairman of the board of the American Council on Education.

Devoting his entire annual report to a discussion of federal student-aid policy, Mr. Bok argued that "the federal government must be the ultimate guarantor to se-

Continued on Page 13, Column 2

Jefferson Lecturer Emily Townsend Vermeule

Upside-Down Gardening: Notes of a Prehistorian

By ZOË INGALLS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Archaeology is "gardening upside down," says Emily Townsend Vermeule. "You keep the rocks and throw away the dirt."

Mrs. Vermeule, a Radcliffe College professor who will deliver the eleventh annual Jefferson Lecture in the Humanities in Washington this week, has been conducting her style of gardening—on digs in Turkey and Cyprus among other places—over the course of some 30 years.

Oddly enough, she has had little formal training in the field of classical archaeology. Her doctorate, received from Bryn Mawr College in 1956, is in Greek lyric poetry. Nevertheless, she says she prefers to call herself a "prehistorian," whose work deals with "the first 70,000 years of civilization."

Mrs. Vermeule has published widely in the field of ancient Greek history and civilization. *Greece in the Bronze Age*, her best-known book, came out in 1964 and is in its eighth printing. As one reviewer noted, it is the kind of work that usually comes as a fitting

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

A Shift in College Applications for Fall Continued from Page 1

dent financial aid a year ago was blamed in part for a decline in freshman enrollment at private colleges and universities. That uncertainty is greater this spring, said Virginia Hodgkinson, executive director of the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities.

As the economic recession continues, she said, a growing number of students may be postponing their higher education because their parents cannot afford it.

Application rates may also be held down this year by changes in the population.

Although the number of 18-year-olds in the U.S. has been dropping since 1979, this is the first year in which the broader college-age group, 18 through 24, has declined, according to estimates by the Census Bureau.

At the end of March, private colleges and universities had received 2.3 per cent fewer freshman applications than they had at the same time last year, according to the Chronicle Survey. Public institutions reported 1.8 per cent more applications than they had a year earlier.

Looking beyond the overall averages, the Chronicle Survey found that 54.8 per cent of the private institutions had experienced a decrease in applications. By comparison, 40.5 per cent of the public institutions reported a decrease.

The top fourth of the public institutions, in terms of freshman applications, reported increases of 11.8 per cent or more.

By the end of March last year, colleges and universities had received about 90 per cent of their total freshman applications.

The Chronicle Survey does not include community colleges in its sample. The survey was conducted for *The Chronicle of Higher Education* by John Minter Associates, a research organization specializing in higher-education studies.

Some of the trends indicated by the Chronicle Survey were confirmed by a survey of 40 major public universities by the Associated Chief Admissions Officers of Public Universities. It found freshman applications at mid-March were up 2.6 per cent over the same time a year earlier.

"It seems clear that there is some swing from private to public institutions," said Donald G. Dickason, dean of admissions at Pennsylvania State University and chairman of the organization of public-university admissions officers.

The changes in application rates at the public universities varied widely, Mr. Dickason said, ranging from increases of 20 per cent to decreases of 12 or 13 per cent.

The public universities' application rates appear to reflect the vagaries of local financial conditions more than national trends, he said.

At Pennsylvania State University, freshman applications for fall of 1982 have set a record, Mr. Dickason said: up more than 10 per cent in a year. For the university's two-year campuses, the increase was 33 per cent, he said.

Jobless Seek Retraining

The American Association of Community and Junior Colleges reported last week that the demand for community-college courses appeared to be exceeding the financial capacity of the institutions, and in some instances enrollment limits had been imposed.

In addition to the young people choosing community colleges because they are less expensive than four-year institutions, growing numbers of unemployed workers are seeking retraining to get the technical skills that are more in demand, said officials of the junior-college association.

At the University of Southern California, a private institution that will charge next fall's freshmen $7,000 tuition for the year, applications are down 8 per cent from a year ago, while the public University of California at Los Angeles has been turning away applicants in larger numbers than ever before.

Alan P. Feddersen, an administrative analyst at U.C.L.A., said that although it had received about 20 per cent more applications, the university was accepting fewer applicants than last year. To compensate for the over-enrollment last year, U.C.L.A. is aiming at a freshman enrollment of 4,025 next fall, Mr. Feddersen said, down from 4,485 last fall.

A lot of people think that rising costs of private higher education are pushing more students into public colleges and universities, he said.

"It's one theory," he said, "but it hasn't been proven."

Fewer Minority-Group Applicants

Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges reported the third largest number of applications in their history—13,158. Admission was offered to 2,192, of whom about 1,600 were expected to enroll in the fall. William R. Fitzsimmons, acting dean of admissions and financial aid, said the colleges were concerned because the applicants included fewer minority-group students and fewer applicants whose parents had not attended college.

The number of applicants requesting financial aid declined slightly, Mr. Fitzsimmons said, perhaps indicating that less-affluent students are "beginning to select themselves out."

At the University of Wisconsin at Madison, officials reported that freshman applications were down 7 per cent—and applications from minority-group students were down 16 per cent—from the same time a year ago. The drop was attributed largely to a new $10 application fee, which may have discouraged students from applying unless they were seriously interested in enrolling. The university expected freshman enrollment next fall to be about the same as last year: between 4,600 and 4,700.

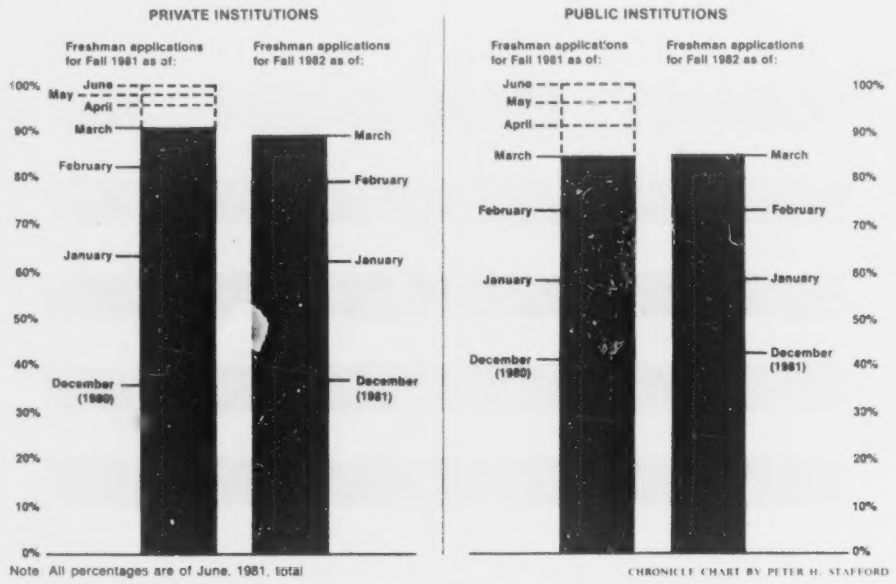
At Stanford University, the number of applicants this year was down slightly—to 13,900 from last year's 14,029. Admission was offered to 2,400 applicants, 17 per cent of the total. Stanford expects 1,500 to 1,550 of them to enroll.

The number of applications received by Brown University dropped about 1 per cent from last year's level. Brown offered admission to 2,590 of the 11,766 applicants—or 22 per cent. James H. Rogers, director of admissions, reported a 12-per-cent increase in applications from California, Oregon, and Washington, where the university had made special efforts at recruiting.

CHRONICLE SURVEY

Changes in Number of Freshman Applicants

March 31, 1982, compared with March 31, 1981



Note: All percentages are of June, 1981, total

CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD

	Change in average (a)	Per cent reporting increase	Per cent reporting decrease	Change: Low (b)	Change: Median (c)	Change: High (d)
Private colleges and universities						
Research and Ph.D.-granting	+ 0.3%	47.4%	52.6%	− 5.4%	− 0.6%	+ 4.3%
Comprehensive	− 1.5%	41.2%	58.8%	− 6.8%	− 2.6%	+ 6.2%
Liberal arts	− 2.7%	41.0%	54.2%	−13.7%	− 3.0%	+ 7.1%
Regions						
Northeast and Mid-Atlantic	− 0.6%	45.3%	52.8%	−10.2%	− 1.6%	+ 4.8%
Great Lakes and Plains	− 1.0%	47.3%	49.1%	− 6.1%	− 0.1%	+ 7.2%
Southeast	− 0.5%	34.5%	62.1%	−14.7%	− 5.0%	+ 7.5%
West and Southwest	− 2.6%	33.3%	66.7%	−10.8%	− 6.9%	+ 0.7%
Enrollment						
500 − 999	− 2.8%	43.6%	51.3%	−16.3%	− 2.1%	+10.5%
1,000 − 2,499	− 2.4%	39.7%	57.4%	−12.0%	− 2.6%	+ 5.4%
2,500 − 4,999	− 1.3%	47.8%	52.2%	− 8.0%	− 2.6%	+ 6.7%
5,000 − 9,999	+ 0.8%	47.1%	52.9%	− 3.4%	+ 0.6%	+ 2.3%
10,000 and over	− 0.9%	28.6%	71.4%	− 6.6%	− 4.1%	+ 1.8%
All private	**− 2.3%**	**41.5%**	**54.8%**	**− 9.7%**	**− 1.4%**	**+ 6.0%**
Public colleges and universities						
Research and Ph.D.-granting	+ 3.0%	63.5%	36.5%	− 2.8%	+ 2.8%	+11.2%
Comprehensive	+ 1.4%	58.2%	41.8%	− 8.1%	+ 4.1%	+14.5%
Regions						
Northeast and Mid-Atlantic	+ 5.6%	73.7%	26.3%	− 0.6%	+ 4.7%	+10.6%
Great Lakes and Plains	+ 0.9%	59.0%	41.0%	− 4.7%	+ 3.8%	+ 9.6%
Southeast	− 1.5%	46.4%	53.6%	−11.3%	− 1.0%	+ 5.2%
West and Southwest	+ 3.4%	71.4%	28.6%	− 8.2%	+11.8%	+20.6%
Enrollment						
500 − 2,499	+ 9.1%	70.0%	30.0%	− 6.1%	+ 8.5%	+46.2%
2,500 − 4,999	+ 8.3%	61.5%	38.5%	− 5.7%	+ 2.5%	+17.6%
5,000 − 9,999	− 3.2%	54.2%	45.8%	−10.0%	+ 0.4%	+11.2%
10,000 −19,999	− 1.0%	53.6%	46.4%	− 9.4%	+ 1.2%	+ 4.4%
20,000 and over	+ 5.2%	68.8%	31.3%	− 2.8%	+ 5.3%	+11.4%
All public institutions	**+ 1.8%**	**59.5%**	**40.5%**	**− 5.8%**	**+ 3.3%**	**+11.8%**
All institutions	**− 0.9%**	**47.8%**	**49.8%**	**− 7.8%**	**0.0%**	**+ 8.9%**

(a) Percentage change in mean number of applications by March 31, 1982, compared with the mean for a year earlier.
(b) The bottom one-fourth of the institutions reported smaller increases or larger decreases than the percentage shown.
(c) Half of the institutions reported smaller increases or larger decreases than the percentage shown.
(d) The top one-fourth of the institutions reported larger increases than the percentage shown.
Note: Survey data are from a stratified random sample of 262 four-year colleges and universities, excluding those with enrollment under 500.

SOURCE: SURVEY FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES
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U. of Mid-America Facing June Financial Deadlines

LINCOLN, NEB.

The University of Mid-America, a consortium of Midwestern universities that plans to establish a national open university next fall, must raise about $2.3-million by June 1 or cut its operations substantially.

The institution could even go out of business.

"Realistically, we have to have either commitments or pledges for $2.3-million to be able to say we can go ahead with our plans," said Milan Wall, vice-president of the consortium.

"We don't need all the money in hand by June 1," he said, "but we have to able to demonstrate that we will have enough funding to keep going.

"If that does not happen, we will have to look carefully at options for our organization. These could go all the way from dissolution to cutting operations to a minimum and keeping a small staff."

The consortium, which has been planning the American Open University since 1980, sent a memo to staff members early this year alerting them to the organization's financial prospects. The directive stated that "we have every confidence that we will find funds, but we want you to know that no one's job is secure," according to Mr. Wall.

Several employees have left recently as their grant projects have been completed.

The University of Mid-America has been supported almost entirely by money from the National Institute of Education since it was established in 1974 by 11 Midwestern state universities. The current N.I.E. grant will expire at the end of this fiscal year. The institute has indicated that the financing is unlikely to be extended.

Mr. Wall said that "opportunities are good for sufficient help from the private sector" to keep the institution operating and enable it to launch the open university as planned. By the end of its third year of operation, he said, "assuming a most modest organization," the national adult-education institution could support itself with tuition and fees.

The consortium has organized a small "development task force" of television and business executives to help seek financial support from corporations and foundations.

"By the end of the fiscal year in September," Mr. Wall said, "we will either have new glories and new successes, or, conceivably, no one will have a job." —BEVERLY T. WATKINS